THE [*Numb.* 791.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *July* 3, 1760.

Continuation of the Letter addreſſed to TWO GREAT MEN, *begun in our laſt but One.*

THE above Enumeration of *French* Infidelities, in general, and in particular their Behaviour to *England* with regard to *Dunkirk*, and with regard to *North-America*, ſo naturally points out the *Expediency*, and *Neceſſity* of the Hints I ſhall now offer, that, in propoſing them, I may well hope not to have them ridiculed as the Reveries of a chimerical *St. Pierre*, but rather attended to, as the ſober Dictates of Prudence, and of a Zeal not altogether devoid of Knowledge.

Firſt, Then, *my Lord, and Sir*, before you enter upon any New Treaty, or liſten to any plauſible Propoſals whatever, inſiſt that Juſtice may be done this Nation, with regard to former Treaties. Shew *France* the ſtrong, the ſolemn Engagement ſhe entered into at *Utrecht* to demoliſh *Dunkirk*; put her in Mind of the amazing Perfidy with which ſhe, from Time to Time, eluded the Performance of that Engagement; and demand *immediate* Juſtice on that Article, as a preliminary Proof of her Sincerity in the enſuing Negociation.

Be not deceived any longer in this Matter. The *French* will, no doubt, aſſure you that the Demolition of *Dunkirk* ſhall be an Article in the New Treaty. But let them know, you are not to be *ſo* impoſed upon. They will, to be ſure, when this becomes a new Article, reckon it a new Conceſſion on their Side, and expect ſomething in return for it,——perhaps *Guadaloupe*, or ſome ſuch Triſle, as they will call it. But tell them with the Firmneſs of wiſe Conquerors, that the Demolition of *Dunkirk* is what you are intitled to by Treaties made long ago, and violated; and that it ſhall not be ſo much as mentioned in the enſuing Negociation, but complied with, before that Negociation ſhall commence.

Or, admitting that no Conceſſion ſhould be required by *France* in the New Treaty, in Conſideration of a New Article to demoliſh *Dunkirk*, place to them, in the ſtrongeſt Light, the unanſwerable Reaſons we have againſt putting any Confidence in them, that ſuch an Article would be better executed, than that in the Treaty of *Utrecht* has been.

If they refuſe doing us this immediate Juſtice, previous to the Peace; aſk them how they can expect that we ſhould have any Reliance on their Sincerity to fulfil the New Engagements they may enter into, when they afford us ſo ſtrong, ſo glaring an Inſtance of Infidelity, in an Article of ſuch Conſequence, made ſo many Years ago? Can you have any Dealings with a Power, who, if he refuſes this, at the very Time he is treating, affords you ſuch manifeſt Proof, that his Word is not to be relied upon, and that you cannot truſt to the Execution of any Promiſe ever ſo ſolemnly made?

Perhaps *France* may think it a Diſgrace to them, to comply with any Thing previous to the beginning of a Negociation. Tell them, that acting honourably, and doing what Juſtice requires, can never be diſgraceful. But if it be a Diſgrace, tell them, with the Spirit of honeſt Men, that we owe it them, for the greater Diſgrace they put, not long ago, upon us, by requiring us to ſend two Peers of this Realm to remain in *France* as *Hoſtages*, till we ſurrendered *Louiſbourg*; an Indignity which I cannot call to mind, without Pain; and which, I always thought, was ſubmitted to without Neceſſity.

It is now our Turn to vindicate the Honour of our Nation; and as *Dunkirk* was put into our Poſſeſſion before the Treaty of *Utrecht*, as a Pledge of the *French* Sincerity, and to continue in our Poſſeſſion, till the Demolition ſhould be completed; let ſome ſuch Expedient be now agreed upon; with this Difference only, that inſtead of *five Months after the Peace*, the Time fixed for the Demolition, at *Utrecht*, let no Peace be ſigned, at preſent, till this Right acquired to us by former Treaties, and of which we have been ſo perfidiouſly robbed, be actually carried into full Execution.

However, if any inſuperable Difficulties ſhould attend the doing ourſelves Juſtice, on this Head, before the Peace; if, for Inſtance, which perhaps may be the Caſe, it ſhould be found that it cannot be complied with, unleſs we conſent to a *Ceſſation of Arms*, during the Time of Negociation; rather than give *France* that Opportunity of recovering from its Diſtreſſes, and of being protected from the Superiority of our Arms, before we have, finally, obliged them to accept of our own Terms of Peace (which was one Cauſe of the Ruin of our Negociation at *Utrecht*) I would wave inſiſting upon the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, before the Treaty, and think it ſufficient to demand *Hoſtages* from them, as a Security that it ſhall be faithfully complied with, within a limited Time after the Treaty ſhall be concluded. The *Pariſians* had two *Engliſh Milords* to ſtare at, upon the laſt Peace; and I do not ſee why the Curioſity of our *Londoners* ſhould not be gratified, in the ſame Way; and two *Ducs & Pairs* of *France* be ſent as Hoſtages to *England*, till *Dunkirk* ceaſe to be a Port.

I know well, that political Opinions, concerning the Importance of any particular Object, are as frequently dictated by Whim and Faſhion, as built on ſolid Reaſon and Experience. Perhaps, ſome may think, that this is the Caſe, with Regard to the Neceſſity of demoliſhing *Dunkirk*. But, tho' it may not at preſent be ſo favourite an Object of National Politics, as it was in the Queen's Time; this has not been owing to any real Change of Circumſtances; but to another Cauſe, to the *American* Diſputes between the two Nations, which have been the great Object of the preſent War, and ſcarcely permitted us, hitherto, to reflect, in what other Inſtances, the Infidelities of *France* muſt be checked at the enſuing Peace.——But as this deſirable Event now approaches, we cannot forget, or forgive the Behaviour of our Enemies with Regard to *Dunkirk*; and it will be equally neceſſary for the *Honour* and for the *Intereſt* of this Nation to make no Peace, without obtaining full Satisfaction on this Head. It will be neceſſary for the *Honour* of the Nation to inſiſt upon this, if it were only, to ſhew to *Europe* in general, and to *France* in particular—That we have too much Spirit not to reſent Injuries; and too much Wiſdom not to take Care, when we have it happily in our Power, to prevent them for the future.—But the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, is alſo neceſſary, if we would take Care of *the Intereſt* of the Nation. Such hath been our Succeſs, in deſtroying the Navy of *France*; and ſo unable doth that Kingdom now appear, to carry on its ambitious Projects by Land, and to vie at the ſame Time, with *England*, for Dominion on the Sea; that we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, there is an End of *Breſt* and *Toulon* Squadrons, to face our Fleets; and a future War with *England*, will leave the *French* no other Way of diſtreſſing us by Sea, than to lie in watch for our Merchant Ships, with numberleſs Privateers. In ſuch a piratical War, *Dunkirk*, if its Harbour be not now deſtroyed, will, too late, be found to be of infinite Conſequence; and we ſhall fatally experience it again, what it was in the Queen's Time, and in the Language of her Parliament, *a Neſt of Pyrates, infeſting the Ocean, and doing infinite Miſchief to Trade.*

For theſe Reaſons, therefore, I am ſo *old-faſhioned* as to expect that our Plenipotentiaries will have this Point properly ſtated to them in their Inſtructions, and that *Delenda eſt Carthago, Demoliſh Dunkirk*, will be a Preliminary Article in the enſuing Negociation.

The War having begun, principally, with a View to do ourſelves Juſtice in *North-America*, the Regulation of Matters, on that Continent, ought to be, and no Doubt, will be, the capital Article relating to *England*, in the coming Treaty. It will be neceſſary, therefore, to give you my Sentiments, on this Head; and while I do it, with all becoming Diffidence, I ſhall, at the ſame Time, ſupport what I may offer, with Reaſons appearing ſo ſtrong to me, as may perhaps recommend it to your farther Conſideration, though it ſhould fail of producing Conviction.

Now it is with the greateſt Pleaſure, I would obſerve, that with Regard to *North-America*, we have nothing to aſk, at the Peace, which we have not already made ourſelves Maſters of, during the War. We have been bleſſed by Heaven, with a Succeſs, in that Part of the World, ſcarcely to be parallelled in Hiſtory. The Raſhneſs of *Braddock*, the Inexperience of *Shirley*, the Inactivity of *Loudoun*, and the Ill-ſucceſs of *Abercrombie*, ſeem only to have been ſo many neceſſary Means of producing that Unanimity in our Colonies, that Spirit in our Troops, and that ſteady Perſeverance in our Miniſters, as hath not only recovered from the Enemy all his Uſurpations, but *Louiſburg* is an *Engliſh* Harbour; *Quebec*, the Capital of *Canada*, is already in our Poſſeſſion; and the Reſt of that Country will fall of Courſe. It is a Proſpect ſtill more agreeable; that by deſtroying the Naval Force of *France*, our *North-American* Conqueſts cannot be retaken; and the Principle I would now lay down, and which I would recommend it to you to adopt, *is, not to give up any of them.* And I ſhall now endeavour to prove to you, that ſuch a Demand may be inſiſted upon, without giving the Enemy any Pretence for accuſing us of Inſolence towards them; and cannot be omitted without giving the Nation juſt Reaſon to complain, that we have conſented to a *treacherous* and *deluſive* Peace.

It cannot, ſurely, ever enter the Imagination of a *Britiſh* Adminiſtration, to make Peace, without, at leaſt, keeping in our Poſſeſſion, all thoſe Places, where the *French* had ſettled themſelves, in Violation of former Treaties, and from which we have, fortunately, driven them. Upon this Plan, then, we ſhall, at the Peace, be left in Poſſeſſion not only of the *Peninſula* of *Acadia*, but of All *Nova Scotia*, according to its old Limits; the Bay of *Fundi*, and the River *St. John*.——The important Conqueſts of *Crown-Point*, and *Niagara*, will not be relinquiſhed; and *Fort du Queſne*, and the Country near the *Ohio*, will remain Ours.——They are already Ours; the *French* know they cannot get them back during the War, and they do not expect that we ſhall give them up at the *Peace*.

But though Care ſhould be taken to keep all thoſe Places juſt mentioned; ſomething more muſt be done, or our *American* Colonies will tell you you have done *Nothing*. In a Word, you muſt keep *Canada*, otherways you lay the Foundation of another War.

The Neceſſity of this may be placed in ſo ſtriking a View, as to ſilence the *French* Plenipotentiaries, and to convince all *Europe*, of the *Juſtice* of our Demand.

Aſk the *French*, what Security they can give you, if we reſtore *Canada* to them, however reſtrained in its Boundaries, that they will not again begin to extend them at our Expence? If the Treaty of *Utrecht* could not keep them from Encroachments, what Reaſon can we have to ſuppoſe the future Treaty will be better obſerved? If the *French* are left at *Montreal*, and the *three Rivers*, can we be certain they will not again croſs the *Champlain Lake*, and attack *Crown-Point*? If the River St. *Lawrence* be ſtill theirs, what is to inſure us againſt an Expedition to *Niagara*? Can we flatter ourſelves, that a People, who in full Peace, erected thoſe two Fortreſſes, in direct Violation of their Faith plighted at *Utrecht*, will be reſtrained, by any future Treaty, from attempting, alſo in full Peace, to recover them? After having ſeen the *French* carrying on a regular Plan of Uſurpation, in *North-America*, for theſe Forty Years paſt, ſhall we be ſo weak as to believe that they will now lay it aſide? No, depend upon it, if the *French* think it worth their while to aſk back that Part of *North-America*, which was their own, they mean to take a proper Opportunity, of *Elbowing all our Colonies round about*, and of reſuming the ſame ambitious Views of Enlargement which the moſt ſacred Ties of former Treaties could not reſtrain.

The Truth of the Matter is, they were tired of *Canada*. The Inclemency of the Climate, the difficult Acceſs to it; and a Trade ſcarcely defraying the Expence of the Colony, would long ago have induced them to abandon it, if the Plan of extending its Boundaries, at the Expence of the *Engliſh*; and of opening its Communication with *Louiſiana* and with the Ocean, had not made them perſevere.——*Canada* itſelf is not worth their aſking; and if they do deſire to have it reſtored to them, it can only be with a View to repeat the ſame Injuries and Infidelities, to puniſh which, we engaged in the preſent War. Unleſs, therefore, we be reſolved, *with our Eyes open*, to expoſe ourſelves to a Repetition of former Encroachments; unleſs we would chooſe to be obliged to keep great Bodies of Troops in *America*, in full Peace, at an immenſe Expence; we can never conſent to leave the *French* any Footing in *Canada*. If we do not exclude them, *abſolutely* and *entirely* from that Country; we ſhall ſoon find we have done nothing. Let the Treaty be drawn ever ſo accurately; let the Boundaries between *Canada* and our Colonies, be deſcribed ever ſo preciſely, and regulated ever ſo much, in our Favour; what has happened already, ought to teach us what we may expect again; the future Treaty will be obſerved no better than the former have been; Uſurpation and Encroachment will gradually revive; and thus ſhall we have thrown away all our Succeſſes; ſo many Millions will have been expended to no Purpoſe; and the Blood of ſo many thouſands of our brave Countrymen ſpilt, only to remind us, that though we knew how to conquer, we knew not how to improve, perhaps, the only Opportunity we ſhall ever have, of putting it out of the Power of *France* to violate its Faith.

I take it for granted that, in the future Negociation, the Iſland of *Cape-Breton* will follow the Fate of *Quebec*; I ſhall only obſerve with Regard to it, that though the Harbour and Fortification of *Louiſburg* be of infinite Service to *France*; it can be of little or no Uſe to *England*, if *Canada* be left to us. It is of Conſequence to *France*, as a Retreat to their Ships fiſhing on the neighbouring Banks of *Newfoundland*; and as a Security to the Entrance of the *Gulph* of *St. Lawrence*. But the Poſſeſſion of *Newfoundland* itſelf makes *Louiſburg* of no Utility to the *Engliſh*, in the former Reſpect; and *Halifax*, where we have a good Harbour, anſwers very nearly the latter Purpoſe. Upon this View therefore, may we not hope and expect, that, the Neceſſity of garriſoning *Louiſburg* having ended with the Conqueſt of *Quebec*, its Fate will be determined, without troubling the *French* Plenipotentiaries? Without waiting for a Congreſs, let Orders be forthwith ſent to demoliſh it, ſo as not to leave one Stone upon another, of the Fortifications; to remove the Inhabitants to *Nova-Scotia*, a better Country; and to leave the Iſland, a bare and barren Rock; the State it was in, before the Peace of *Utrecht* gave Leave to *France* to fortify it. If the Right given to the *French* by the 13th Article of the ſame Peace, to Fiſh in ſome Parts of thoſe Seas ſhould be continued (and I could wiſh to ſee it continued, as the Refuſal of it would be rather unreaſonable) let *Cape-Breton* unfortified, and ungarriſoned be left open to them; and a few Men of War kept at *Halifax*, will effectually prevent *Louiſburg*'s being again made a Place of Strength.

If you adopt this Meaſure, I ſhould be inclined to think, *France* will ſee that you know your true Intereſts; and that you are reſolved ſteadily to purſue them. And if they ſhould make any Remonſtrances againſt it, tell them they may follow *our* Example and demoliſh, if they pleaſe, the Fortifications of *Mahon*; which we ſee them poſſeſs with as great Indifference as we remember the Circumſtances of *its* Loſs, with Shame: Which, as being of no Uſe to them they will not deſire to keep, and which, having been kept, by us, at an Expence, not counterbalanced by its Utility, we ſhall not be very ſanguine about recovering. Or, rather tell them, that in demoliſhing *Louiſburg*, before the Peace, we only copy a former Example given us by themſelves, when their Troops were employed in diſmantling the Frontier Towns in *Flanders*, at the very Time that their Plenipotentiaries at *Aix la Chapelle* were conſenting to give them up.

The Plan which I have had the Honour of ſketching out to you, befides being ſo reaſonable in itſelf, is perfectly agreeable to that Moderation expreſſed by his Majeſty, in his Speech, of *not having entered into the War with Views of Ambition*. The Poſſeſſion of *Canada*, is no View of Ambition; it is the only Security the *French* can give us, for their future Regard to Treaties. We have made other Conqueſts, of great Importance, our Management of which will give us ſufficient Means of ſhewing our Moderation. And though I ſhall not preſume to give any Opinion about the future Diſpoſal of them, I think, however, I may be allowed to hint, that "the Poſſeſſion of *Guadaloupe*," an additional Sugar Iſland, when we have ſo many of our own, ought not to be

inſiſted

insisted upon so strenuously as to make it a necessary Condition of the Peace. And though "*Senegal* and *Goree*" are of real Importance in the Slave and Gum Trades, our own *African* Settlements have hitherto supplied us with Slaves, sufficient for our *American* Purposes: And the Trade for Gum is, perhaps, not of Consequence enough to make us Amends for the annual Mortality, which we already lament, of our brave Countrymen, to guard our *African* Conquests. The People of *England*, therefore, will not, I believe, blame the giving them back, for a valuable Consideration,—provided *Canada* be left to us.

To consider this Affair in its proper Light, it will be necessary to reflect on the infinite Consequence of *North-America* to this Country. Our Colonies there contain above a Million of Inhabitants, who are mostly supplied with the Manufactures of *Great-Britain*; our Trade to them, by employing innumerable Ships, is one great Source of our maritime Strength; by supporting our Sugar Islands with their Provisions, and other Necessaries, they pour in upon us all the Riches of the *West-Indies*; we carry their Rice, and Tobacco, and Fish, to all the Markets of *Europe*; they produce Indigo, and Iron; and the whole Navy of *England* may be equipped, with the Products of *English America*. And if, notwithstanding our having lost several Branches of Commerce we formerly enjoyed in *Europe* and to the *Levant*, we have still more Commerce than ever; a greater Demand for our Manufactures, and a vast Increase of our Shipping; what can this be owing to, but to the Trade to our own *American* Colonies; a Trade which the Successes of this War, will render, every Day, more and more advantageous? If this Matter, then, be considered, in the above Light, by those whom I now address, they will make our *North-American* Conquests the *sine qua non* of the Peace, as being the only Method of guarding our *invaluable* Possessions there, from Usurpations and Encroachments; and they will look upon every other Conquest, we have made, *or may make*, in other Parts of the World, as Instruments put into our Hands by Providence, to enable us to settle Affairs on the Continent of *Europe*, as advantageously to our Allies, as *our* Gratitude could wish, and as *their* Fidelity doth deserve.

Here, then, let me change the Scene, and having settled our Affairs in *Canada* (would to GOD they were so settled at the Peace!) permit me to finish my Plan of Negociation, by giving my Sentiments on the Part we ought to act, to obtain a proper Settlement of Affairs in *Germany*.

If a great Number of Allies can make themselves formidable to a common Enemy, during the Operations of the War, they are apt to ruin every Advantage they may have gained, by quarrelling amongst themselves, when they begin their Negociations for Peace. Like an *Opposition*, in our Parliament, carried on against an overgrown Minister, all Sorts of Parties and Connexions, all Sorts of disagreeing and contradictory Interests, join against him, at first, as a common Enemy; and tolerable Unanimity is preserved amongst them, so long as the Fate of this Parliamentary War continues in Suspence. But when once they have driven him to the Wall, and think themselves sure of Victory; the Jealousies and Suspicions, which, while the Contest depended, had been stifled, break out; every one who shared in the Fatigue, expects to share in the Spoils; separate Interests counteract each other; separate Negociations are set on Foot; till at last, by *untimely* and *mercenary* Divisions, they lose the Fruits of their Victory, and the Object of the common Resentment is able to make Terms for himself *.——This was exactly the Case, in the Contest between *Lewis* XIV, and the Princes of *Europe* united against him before the Peace of *Utrecht*; and the unhappy Divisions of the Allies (Divisions too likely to have sprung up, even tho' there had not been a Party in *England*, who to gratify their private Resentments, blew up the Coals of Dissention) gave the *French* the Means of procuring more favourable Terms of Peace, than they could well have hoped after so unsuccessful a War.

I have mentioned this with a View to observe, that the Circumstances of the present War on the Continent are very different; no such unfortunate Disunion seems possible to happen to us though it may happen amongst the Confederates who are engaged on the same Side with *France*, against *Hanover* and the King of *Prussia*.

It may be collected from more than one Hint dropt in the Course of this Letter, that I am no Friend to *Continental Measures* in general; especially such continental Measures as engaged us during the three last Wars, as Principals; when we seemed eager to ruin ourselves, in Support of that *Austrian* Family whom we now find, with unparallelled Ingratitude, and incredible Folly, in close Alliance with *France*.——But the *Continental Measures* now adopted by *England* were *necessary*, both with Regard to Our Honour and Our Interest. *Hanover* has been attacked by *France*, on a Quarrel entirely *English*; and tho' Care was taken, by the Act of Settlement, that *England* should not be involved in Wars on account of *Hanover*; yet Gratitude, Honour, the Reputation of our Country, every Motive of Generosity, bound us, not to allow the innocent Electorate to be ruined for *England's American* Quarrel with *France*. In Regard to our Interest, no *English* Minister, however inflexible, in his Attachment to his native Country, could have devised the Means of making the best Use of our *American* Conquests, if the *French* could have treated with *Hanover* in their Hands. It was with a View to prevent this, to oppose the *French* in their Projects in *Germany*, the Success of which would have been so detrimental to *England*, that we *honestly* and *wisely* have formed and have maintained the Army *now* commanded by Prince *Ferdinand*; and have entered into an Alliance with the King of *Prussia*.

But tho' this was a Measure of Prudence, it was scarcely possible for the wisest Statesmen to foresee all those great Consequences which it hath already produced. The Efforts which the *French* have made in *Germany*, and the Resistance they have there met with by the Care of the *British* Administration; have contributed more than perhaps we could expect, to our Success in *America*, and other Parts of the World. Full of the Project of conquering *Hanover*, *France* saw herself obliged to engage in exorbitant Expences; Armies were to be paid, and maintained in *Westphalia* and on the *Rhine*; vast Sums were to be advanced to the Court of *Vienna* always as indigent as it is haughty; the ravenous *Russians*, and the degenerate *Swedes*, would not move, unless allured by Subsidies; and the Mouth of every hungry *German* Prince was to be stopt, with the *Louis D'ors* of *France*. Involved in Expences thus enormous, our Enemies have been prevented from strengthening themselves at Sea where *England* had most Reason to dread their becoming strong.

The infinite Advantages which this Nation hath reaped from the *German* War, are indeed now so well understood, that we have seen the greatest Enemies of this *Measure* acknowledge their Mistake.

They now confess that if we had not resisted *France*, in her Projects of *German* Conquests, her best Troops had not been destroyed; her own Coasts would have been better protected; she would have been able to pay more Attention to her *American* Concerns; *England* might have been threatened, so seriously, with Invasions, as to be afraid of parting with those numerous Armies which have conquered, at such a Distance from Home. In a Word, that universal Bankruptcy, which hath frowned the Distresses of *France*, and gives *England* greater Reason of Exultation, than any Event of the War, might have been prevented. It is entirely owing to the *German* Part of the War that *France* appears thus low in the political Scale of Strength and Riches; that she is found to be a sinking Monarchy, nay a Monarchy already sunk. And, perhaps, it might be an Inquiry worthy of another *Montesquieu*, to assign the *Causes of the Rise and Fall* of the *French* Monarchy; and to point out those silent Principles of Decay which have, in our Times, made so rapid a Progress, that *France*, in 1712, after upwards of twenty Years almost constant War, maintained against all *Europe*, was still more respectable, and less exhausted than it now appears to be, when the *single* Arm of *Great-Britain* is lifted up against her, and the War has lasted no more than three or four Years.

If this then be the State of the War in *Germany*; if *England* be bound to take a Part in it, by every Motive of Honour and Interest; and if the infinite Advantages it hath already produced, be stated fairly—the Inference I would draw, and which I believe the whole Nation will also draw, is, that we should continue to exert those Endeavours which hitherto have been so effectual, in defeating the Designs of *France* to get Possession of *Hanover*

* *The true History of the Transaction here alluded to, may, possibly, some Time or other, appear; though, as yet, we are persuaded, the World knows very little of it.*

[To be concluded in our next.]

LONDON, *April* 26.

THEY write from Hamburgh of the 11th Instant, that above 100 English Transports were arrived in the Weser with Troops on board.

We hear that 15 Ships of the Line are now in Readiness for sailing at an Hour's Notice; as also a Number of Frigates and Bombs.

Accounts from Paris seem very sanguine, that if a Peace takes Place, they shall have their dear Canada (as they call it) in Exchange for Portmahon.

Several Ships of different Rates are ordered to be put on the Stocks, in the several Dock Yards of this Kingdom.

We hear from Quiberon Bay, that on the 14th of April, the Enemy's Ships in the Villaine were retired up the River to dismantle, they having lost all Hopes of getting out. Two of them are entirely destroyed, and 'tis thought next Winter must finish the Remainder.

Several more Petitions have been presented to his Majesty, in Behalf of Lord Ferrers, but hitherto without any Prospect of Success.

The French Original of the following Translation was not long since publicly posted up at Paris: "Our Father, who art at Versailles; thy Name is derided; thy Kingdom diminishes; thy Will is not done, either by Sea or Land; we have not our daily Bread; forgive us that we have not beaten our Enemies, but forgive not our Admirals; lead us not into the Temptations of another Campaign, but deliver us from all Evils by making a sudden Peace; without which, thy Kingdom, thy Reign, and thy Glory, will go to the Devil. Amen."

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, April 26.

STRICT Search has been made in the Negro Hutts in and about this Town, and in several Places Muskets found. Several Negroes have been taken up on Suspicion of being concerned in the late Insurrection, and are committed to Goal.

Yesterday a Negro Fellow belonging to S. Jeake, Esq; was found guilty of Rebellion, for which he was burnt in the Savannah, near this Town, in the Afternoon.

May 3. On Tuesday arrived his Majesty's Ship Lively from St. Mary's, and brought in 27 of the Rebel Negroes. And on Wednesday eleven were brought up to this Town to be tried.

Accounts received on Thursday from St. Mary's inform, that a small Party of Volunteer Mullattoes and Negroes had discovered the lurking Hole of the Rebels, fired upon them, and killed three; and then sent to all the other Parties in the Wood to advance and surround them, so that it is hoped they are now either all killed or taken Prisoners.

May 10. On Saturday last four of the Rebellious Negroes were executed in the Savannah, two of them burnt, and the other two hanged.

The same Day arrived from a Cruize his Majesty's Ship Cerberus, Charles Webber, Esq; Commander, and brought in the Brig Three Brothers, Gilbert, and the Sloop William and Mary, Gilford, two Flags of Truce belonging to the Northward, laden with Sugars.

The same Day was brought into Port-Royal, the St. John Privateer, of 14 Guns, and 47 Men, of Port-au-Prince, taken by the Cerberus and Lively.

On Monday last, two of the rebellious Negroes were tried in Kingston, and sentenced to be gibbeted this Day, in the Savannah, near that Town.

BOSTON, *June* 16.

By a Vessel from Fyal we learn, that there has lately been very severe Earthquakes there, and in the neighbouring Islands; that for above 20 Days together there was almost one continual Trembling of the Earth, which caused so great a Consternation among the Inhabitants, that many of them went off on board Vessels every Night for Safety.

We hear from Nottingham, that last Tuesday about Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, an alarm Gun was fired at N° 4. but on what Account we have not yet learned, and that near 100 of the New-Hampshire Provincials were met on the Road coming back, but for what Reason we know not.

We hear that the Penobscot Indians have withdrawn, and gone off with their Squaws and Children.

NEW-YORK, *June* 23.

Friday last a Vessel arrived here from Halifax, which she left the 4th Instant, the Captain of which informs, that the Day before he sailed, a Ship arrived from England in 29 Days Passage, who came under Convoy of five Men of War, that were to cruize in and about the River St. Lawrence, to intercept a Fleet of French Transport Ships of 20 or 30 Sail, which the Ministry at Home had received a certain Account were destined for Quebec. This London Ship also informed, that a Congress for a Peace was certainly to be held at Breda.

The Captain of this Halifax Vessel farther says, that Lord Colvil carried up the River with him five Sail of the Line, and three Frigates; and that Commodore Swanton (in the Vanguard) had either three or five Sail of the Line, and several Frigates, when he went up, so that it was supposed we had about 15 Men of War up St Lawrence: That the Repulse Frigate sailed with him on a Cruize; that the Penzance Man of War was hove down, and would be ready in about ten Days to proceed to Quebec: That the Louisburg Garrison was to be sent to Halifax; and the Cannon thereof to be transported to different Parts of the Continent. And likewise, that Letters were received at Halifax from Chignecto, informing of the Siege of Quebec being raised by the Enemy, who suffered great Loss.

Paragraph of a Letter from Lisbon, Via Boston, viz.

"His Majesty's Ships the Flamborough and Biddeford, of 20 Guns each, had a very smart Engagement on this Coast the 4th of April, with the Malicieuse of 36 Guns, and the l'Opale of 32, two French Frigates, in which our Captains behaved most gallantly, and obliged them to run away; but our Men of War were so disabled in their Masts and Rigging, that they could not come up with them. The French Ships are gone to Cadiz to refit. Captain Skinner, who commanded the Biddeford, with his Lieutenant, Mr. Knowles, were killed; and also the Lieutenant of Marines belonging to the Flamborough. Captain Kennedy, who commands the Flamborough, is a brave young Officer, and Son of the Collector of New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 26.

Captain Hardcastle, from Madeira and Teneriffe, came up on Sunday and informed us, that on the 2d of April, he left Madeira, when the Colchester and Rippon Men of War, Line of Battle Ships, sailed for St. Helena, to convoy Home the East-India Men: That the New America and Medway Men of War, of the Line, with the Liverpool Frigate, and South-Sea Castle Storeship, were at Madeira, on their Way to the East-Indies, to join Admiral Pocock, and were to proceed on their Voyage the 4th or 5th of April: That the Colchester had taken and carried into Madeira, a Martinico Man, laden with Sugar and Coffee: And that the Ship Francis of 22 Guns and 60 Men belonging to Liverpool, and bound to the Coast of Guiney, was lost on the Island of Fortunatus, and 23 of the Hands drowned.

A late Letter, by one of the London Ships, says, "There are many Rumours just now of a Peace, but it is thought it cannot take Place till next Winter."

His Excellency General AMHERST left Albany on Thursday last.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 3.

By some Gentlemen from the Northward, who left *Philadelphia* last Saturday, we have very agreeable News:

Letters were received at *Philadelphia* from *New-York*, dated *June* 26, which mentioned, that the Night before, the Post came in there from *Albany* with an Account of the Safety of QUEBEC: That there was arrived from *Montreal* about 120 Prisoners, taken at the Battle on the Plains of *Abraham* the 28th of *April*, who are on their Parole. Col. *Young* was still with the *French*. The *French* gave out that they lost in that Battle about 1500 Men, among which were near 100 Officers; but our People say, that by what they could learn while at *Montreal*, there could not be less than 3000. The *Vanguard*, Captain *Swanton*, anchored off the Island of *Orleans* with 6 Prizes, Store Ships from *France*,

and in the Night ſent up two Frigates above the Town, and deſtroyed the Enemy's Veſſels and Boats, which they came down in; and ſoon after Lord *Colvil* arrived with his Ships, which put them into ſuch Confuſion, that the whole Army abandoned the Field, leaving their Tents, Proviſions, Cannon, &c. and run off like luſty Fellows. It is ſaid that in the Battle of the 28th, we had 300 killed, and 700 wounded.

The Intelligence from *Carolina*, was by a Letter from Governor *Bull*, to Governor *Hamilton*, incloſing a Printed Copy of a Letter from Major *Grant*, ſecond in Command under Colonel *Montgomery*. It ſeems that the *Cherokees* have two large Settlements, one called the *Over-Hill-Settlement*, and the other the *Valley-Settlement*, the latter being the largeſt of the two; and Col. *Montgomery* being informed, that at the *Valley-Settlement*, they imagined themſelves in a State of Security, not knowing that our Forces were ſo near them, he made a forced march of 60 Miles without halting, and, unexpectedly falling upon the *Indian* Towns in that Settlement, captivated and killed many of their People: The Reſt eſcaped over the Mountains in great Conſternation, leaving their Towns to be deſtroyed, which was accordingly done, with a conſiderable Quantity of military Stores and Proviſions.

We have certain Information from *Talbot* County, That at the Collection made in Behalf of the Sufferers by the late unhappy Accident of Fire in *Boſton*, an Honourable and Compaſſionate Gentleman generouſly gave Fifty Guineas to the Charity.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, *Captain* WILLIAM STRACHAN, *and the* CHARMING NANCY, *Capt.* CHARLES RIDGELY, *from* LONDON,

A LARGE Aſſortment of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Stores in ANNAPOLIS and LONDON-TOWN, by Wholeſale or Retail.

Likewiſe, Cordage and Cables of all Sizes, Anchors from One Hundred to Five Hundred, Grapnels of ſundry Sizes, Oakum, Sail Duck, and all Sorts of Ship Chandlery.

Alſo, Floor-Carpets of different Sizes, from Six to Eighteen Square Yards each, with great Variety of Gauze Aprons and Handkerchiefs, &c.

JAMES DICK.

JUST IMPORTED *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Store, at the Head of the Dock in* ANNAPOLIS,

A LARGE Aſſortment of *EUROPEAN* and *INDIA* GOODS, at very reaſonable Rates.

LANCELOT JACQUES.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the TWO SISTERS, *Capt.* JOSEPH RICHARDSON, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Store near* WEST-RIVER,

AN Aſſortment of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, Wholeſale or Retail, very cheap, for Caſh, Bills, or Tobacco.

Alſo, Rum, *Muſcovado* Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, and Rice. JOSEPH COWMAN.

JUST IMPORTED

From LONDON, *in the Ship* BETSEY, *Captain* STRACHAN, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Store in* ANNAPOLIS, *for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, at the moſt reaſonable Rates,*

A SORTABLE Parcel of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, ſuitable to Summer and Winter.

Alſo, Wine, Rum, and Melaſſes, by the Gallon, Plumbs, and very good Salt by the Buſhel or Hundred, &c. &c.

NATHAN HAMMOND, junior.

THE SHERIFFS of the ſeveral Counties in this Province, who have any Accounts with DANIEL DULANY, Eſq; now abſent on a Journey to the Northward, are requeſted to apply to the Subſcriber, who is impowered to ſettle the ſame.

WALTER DULANY.

July 2d, 1760.

SUNDRY damaged GOODS will be Sold at Vendue, to the Higheſt Bidder, for the Benefit of the Inſurers, on Saturday the 12th Inſtant, at BLADENSBURG. They are Part of a Quantity of Goods conſigned to me by Meſſrs. *John Glaſſford* and Company, of *Glaſgow*, *per* the *Catharine*, *Archibald M'Millan*, Maſter, from *Clyde*. As they conſiſt of many different Articles, they will be divided into ſortable Lots. The Amount will be about £. 300 firſt Coſt.

At the ſame Time and Place, about £. 50 firſt Coſt of Goods, damaged in the *Phœnix*, Captain *Mc Gachin*, from *London*, will be expoſed to Sale by *David Roſs*.

The Sale will begin preciſely at X o'Clock, and the Lots will be ſhewn to thoſe who intend to purchaſe, the Day preceding the Sale.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

CASH for BILLS. Enquire of either of the Printers hereof.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, *Captain* STRACHAN, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by* WILLIAM RIND, *at the* PRINTING-OFFICE *in* ANNAPOLIS, *at the moſt reaſonable Rates, for ready Money or ſhort Credit,*

SMOLLETT's Complete Hiſtory of *England*, from the Deſcent of *Julius Cæſar*, to the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, 1748, containing the Tranſactions of One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three Years; *Sidney* on Government, *Hooke*'s Roman Hiſtory, *Hume*'s Eſſays, *Locke*'s Eſſay concerning the Human Underſtanding, *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of his own Times, *Johnſon*'s Engliſh Dictionary, *Bailey*'s Dictionary, *Burn*'s Juſtice, Spectator, Guardian, Tatler, Rambler, World, Adventurer, Connoiſſeur, Peregrine Pickle, David Simple, Roderick Random, Joſeph Andrews, Tom Jones, Amelia, Gil Blas, Cato's Letters, *Orrery's* Pliny, *Orrery's* Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr. *Swift*, *Gordon*'s Geographical Grammar, *Thompſon*'s Seaſons, *Voltaire*'s Age of *Lewis* XIVth, his General Hiſtory of *Europe*, and Life of *Charles* XIIth, *Pope*'s Homer and Eſſay on Man, *Cicero*'s Oratory, Morals, and ſelect Orations, by *Guthrie*, Seneca, *Middleton*'s Epiſtles of *Cicero*, *Guthrie*'s Quinctilian, *Portal*'s Demoſthenes, Independent Whig, Turkiſh Spy, Manners, tranſlated from the *French*, *Smith*'s Longinus, *Hervey*'s Meditations and Dialogues, *Watts*'s Logic, *Fielding*'s Voyage to *Liſbon*, Madam *Maintenon*'s Letters, Life of *Peter* the Great, Life of *Oliver Cromwell*, Telemachus, Paradiſe Loſt, *Sidney*'s Letters, *Fiſher*'s Arithmetic, Life of *Conſtantia Phillips*, Mrs. *Pilkington*'s Memoirs, Lord *Grey*'s Love Letters, *Halifax*'s Advice to a Daughter, *Æſop*'s Fables, *Ruddiman*'s Rudiments, Vocabularies, *Clarke*'s Cordery, his Introduction to making Latin, Eraſmus, Ovid, Horace, &c. &c. and a Variety of ſingle Plays, among which are, Cleone, Douglaſs, Agis, Cato, Fair Penitent, Earl of Eſſex, Barbaroſſa, Conſcious Lovers, Provok'd Huſband, Foundling, Brothers, Philoclea, &c. &c.

To be RENTED *or* LEASED, *for a Term of* YEARS,

A TRACT of LAND, containing Eight Hundred and Fifty-one Acres, lying in *Prince-George's* County, near *Patuxent* Iron-Works, and about 8 or 9 Miles from *Bladenſburg*. The ſaid Land will be laid out in Tenements of One or Two Hundred Acres, and has a Quantity of rich Meadow Ground on it, and very well ſituated for Farms.

For Terms, enquire of the Subſcriber, living in *Prince-George's* County. THOMAS BEALL.

WANTED,

A MAN who underſtands the Management of a WIND-MILL. Such a one will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Subſcriber at *Herring-Bay*.

SAMUEL CHEW.

Charles County, *June* 26, 1760.

STRAY'D or STOLEN from the Subſcriber, a Black Horſe about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock R, a ſmall Blaze down his Face, bob Tail, Paces ſlow, and from that to a Gallop, and was once the Property of Mr. *Andrew Monroe*, of *Nanjemoy*. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to the Subſcriber, living near *Allen's-Freſh*, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward. JOHN WARREN.

THERE is in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Clayton*, near *Chaptico* in *St. Mary's* County, taken up as a Stray, a white Flea-bitten Mare, about 12 or 13 Hands high, branded on the off Thigh thus ꝛ and is dock'd.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

TAKEN up by *Stephen Hancock*, at the *Bodkin-Creek*, the Mouth of *Patapſco*, a Twelve-Hogſhead FLAT, ſhe had Two Oars, and a Painter, is in pretty good Order and Tight.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship NELLY, *Capt.* WILLIAM WILKINSON, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subſcribers, at their Stores in* UPPER-MARLBOROUGH *and* QUEEN-ANNE *Towns, Wholeſale or Retail,*

A LARGE Aſſortment of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Likewiſe, *Muſcovado* Sugar by the Barrel or Hogſhead, *Madeira* Wine, and very good Coffee.

ALEXANDER & ANDREW SYMMER.

JUST IMPORTED,

From LONDON, *in the* CHARMING NANCY, *Capt.* RIDGELY, *and to be Sold at my Store in* BALTIMORE-TOWN,

MILL'D Cottons, Match Coat Blankets, Flannels, mix'd Kerſeys, ſpotted Ditto and Serge, green Penniſtone, Bearſkin, blue and red Duffels, blue and red Plains, Snakeſkin, ſuperfine blue, black, claret, and ſcarlet colour'd Broad-Cloths, and Trimmings ſuitable, blue, black, ſcarlet, and cloth colour'd Shalloons, black and red Hair Shag, Mens ribb'd and plain Worſted, Thread, and Cotton Hoſe, Womens Worſted, Thread, and Cotton Ditto, ſcarlet and crimſon Worſted for Breeches, Mens and Womens Kid and Lamb Gloves, and Womens Kid and Lamb Mitts, Tammies, Callimancoes, Stuffs, *Venetians*, Crape, *Alamode*, brown and white Sheeting, *Iriſh* Linens, Warming Pans, Copper Tea Kettles, *Briſtol* and Drop Shot, Double and Single Refined Sugar, Nutmegs, Salt Petre, Mace, Cloves and Cinnamon, Plumbs, Currans, Almonds, Black Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger, *Cheſhire* Cheeſe, Womens *Leghorn* Hats, Sifters, Hair Brooms, Womens ſcarlet Cloth Cloaks, Paper, Ink-powder, Wafers, Slates in Frames, Slate Pencils, Bibles, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Spelling-Books, Hiſtories, Plays, Primmers and Horn-Books, King *Harry's* Cards, *Straſbourg* Snuff, Wool Cards, Candlewick, brown Thread, Bellandine colour'd Ditto, *Scotch* Nuns Ditto, whited brown Ditto, Nonſopretty, Bobbin, Stock Tape, Quality Binding, Burdet Garters, Cotton and Silk Laces, Ribbons, Romal Handkerchiefs, Silk and Check Ditto, *Spittlefield* Ditto, rich Luteſtrings, Womens Silk Mitts, Bellandine ſewing Silk, Crewels, Pins, Hatband Crape, Womens Varniſh'd Paper Hats, Womens colour'd Sattin Ditto, Womens rich Silk and Sattin Bonnets, Sattin Muffs in Caſes, ¼ ſtriped Linens, ¼ Cotton Ditto, Yard wide Cotton and Linen Checks, Cherriderries, Cotton Gowns, and Thickſets of many Colours, Duffel Blankets from 6/4 to 10/4, Cambricks, clear and ſpotted Lawns, printed Cottons for Gowns, printed Callicoes, Chintz, Hummums, white Callicoes, Nankeens, brown Hollands, *Ruſſia* Drab and Sheeting, Buckram, Cotton Romals, Topſail, *Perſian* Taffaties, Oſnabrigs and Brown Rolls, Crocus, Mens and Womens Saddles and Furniture, Mens Cloth Houſings, Horſe Whips, Snaffle Bridles, ¼, ⅜, and ½ Bed Bunts, Bed Ticken, *Weſton*'s Snuff, Guns, Pewter Ink-Stands, Plates, Diſhes, Baſons, hard Metal Tea and Table Spoons, Gallon, Quart and Pint Meaſures, Pipes, Powder, Corks, Womens and Girls Stays, Cocoa Knives and Forks, rivetted white Bone Ditto, rivetted Buck Ditto, white Bone Handle Pen Knives, Buck Handle Ditto, Childrens round pointed Ditto, Razors, Taylor's Shears, Siſſars, Horn and Ivory Combs, Fiſh Hooks, Looking Glaſſes of all Sizes, Womens Ivory Pocket-Books, Marbles, Curry Combs, Drum Battledores and Shuttle Cocks, white Metal Coat and Veſt Buttons, Gilt Ditto, Cup Gilt Ditto, *Bath* Marble Ditto, plated Gilt Ditto, Iron Japan'd Waiters of different Sizes, Mahogany Bottle Stands, white Metal and Braſs Shoe and Knee Buckles, white Metal and Glaſs Sleeve Buttons, black and white Glaſs Veſt Buttons, Mahogany Tea Boards of all Sizes, Bed Cords, Mens and Boys Felt and Caſtor Hats, Womens Furr'd Beaver Ditto, *Dutch* Toys of all Sorts, Violins, 4*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* and 20*d.* Nails, large and ſmall Stock Locks, Sickles, Sheep Shears, Gimblets, Marking Irons, Carpenters Drawing Knives, Stilliards and Peas, Carpenters Plane Irons of all Sorts, Carpenters figur'd Squares, Frying Pans, Scythes, Spades, Cloſet Locks, Hinges of all Kinds and Sizes, Window Bolts, Iron Pots, Grindſtones, red Earthen Pitchers, white Stone Decanters, Milk Pans, fine twiſted Wine Glaſſes, Glaſs Tumblers, Flint Decanters Quart and Pint, Stone Bottles from Gallon to Pint, large and ſmall Butter Pots, white Stone Tea Ware, painted Delf Ditto, painted Delf Plates, Diſhes and Punch Bowls, Bohea Tea, &c. &c.

Alſo, good *Weſt-India* Rum and *Muſcovado* Sugar.

RICHARD MOALE.

THERE is in the Poſſeſſion of *Abel Edwards*, living in *Prince-George's* County, near Mr. *Snowden*'s Iron-Works, a ſmall Black Mare, ſhe is branded on the off Buttock with ſomething like a T with a Stroke acroſs the middle of it.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JUST

JUST IMPORTED,

In the WILSON, *Capt.* SLATER, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in* UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, *by Wholesale or Retail, for Goose, Bills, or Tobacco,*

A LARGE Assortment of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, suitable to the Season. JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

2

JUST IMPORTED

By the Subscriber, in the BALTIMORE, *Captain* HANSON, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold at his Store in* ANNAPOLIS, *for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,*

A SORTABLE Parcel of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, at reasonable Rates, by Wholesale or Retail.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

2

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship Baltimore, *Capt.* Hanson, *from* London, *and to be Sold at the Subscriber's Store, at the Head of the Dock, near Mrs.* Anderson's, *by Wholesale or Retail, very cheap, for Cash or short Credit,*

SEINES from Twenty-five to Thirty-five Fathom long, White Lead, Yellow Oaker, Lampblack, Red Lead, Verdigrease, *Prussian* Blue, Vermillion, and *Spanish* Whiting. Also a good Assortment of *European* and *East-India* GOODS, too tedious to mention.

RICHARD MACKUBIN.

N. B. Rum, Melasses, Sugar, and Coffee, by the Gallon and Pound.

2

TO BE SOLD,

At ALEXANDRIA, *on Monday the 21st of* July,

THE Brigantine MOLLY, with her Appurtenances. She has only made one Voyage, and is a prime Sailer, *&c. &c.* An Inventory of her Materials, may at any Time be seen before the Sale in the Hands of

CARLYLE & DALTON.

2

SEVERAL of the Managers of the *Frederick-Town* LOTTERY, having sent TICKETS into *Pennsylvania*, which were not accounted for in Time, the Managers were under a Necessity of putting off the Drawing for a few Days: And have fix'd on Monday, the 4th of *August*, when they will certainly draw it, without any further postponing.

2

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subscriber from *London* carries on the Taylor's Business in *Annapolis*, opposite to Mr. *Gassaway's*, after the newest and genteelest Manner; he having the newest Fashions lately come in from *London* for either plain or laced Cloaths. Gentlemen either in Town or Country, may depend on being punctually served, and their Favours thankfully acknowledged, by ALEXANDER LEITH.

X 2

Charles County, *June* 22d, 1760.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man named *John Winter*, a very compleat House Painter; he can imitate Marble or Mahogany very exactly, and can paint Floor Cloths as neat as any imported from *Britain*. The Time of his going off is uncertain, as he was hired to a Gentleman in *Virginia* who can give no Account of the Time. The last Work he did was a House for Col. *Washington* near *Alexandria*. He must be pretty well known there, having work'd at his Business several Months in Town. He is a very impertinent Fellow, pretty tall, and very red about the Nose and Face. His Dress is uncertain.

Whoever brings the said Servant home, or secures him so that he may be had again, shall have Five *Pistoles* Reward, paid by JOHN FENDALL.

2

Charles County, *June* 22d, 1760.

RAN away last Night from the Subscribers, two Convict Servants, viz.

James Williams, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, short dark Hair, and the two fore Fingers of his right Hand cut off (as he says by his Mother.) Had on an Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers, a blue Sailor's Jacket, old Shoes and Stockings, and an old Hat.

Thomas Orford, a Lad, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, sandy Hair, white Eye-brows, and freckled Face. Had on a black Quo Wig, pretty good Hat, Shoes and Stockings.

It is suspected they will steal other Cloaths, and that they have a forged Pass as Sailors.

Whoever secures both or either of the said Servants, so that they may be had again, shall have Four Pistoles Reward for both, or Two Pistoles for either, paid by

BENJAMIN FENDALL,
JOHN FENDALL.

2

TO BE SOLD,

(Lying within seven Miles of BALTIMORE-TOWN)

A TRACT of LAND, containing 450 Acres, a large Part of which is excellent Meadow Ground, with about 6 or 8 Acres cleared, an Orchard containing 300 Trees, and some Improvement of Houses. Any Person inclinable to purchase, is desired to apply to Mr. *William Lux*, of *Baltimore-Town*, Merchant, who can give an indisputable Title to the same, or

2 DARBY LUX.

RAN away on the 19th of this Instant *June*, from the Subscriber living in *King's-Town*, *Queen-Anne's* County, *Maryland*, a West Country Convict Servant Man named *John Ward*, about 50 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 8 Inches high, well-set, wears short black curl'd Hair, the Top of his Head bald, the middle Finger on his right Hand is strait, and pretends to be a Bricklayer or Mason. Had on when he went away, an Osnabrigs Shirt, long Osnabrigs Trowsers, an old Felt Hat, brown Coat and Jacket, supposed to have a Check Shirt, *English* made Shoes tied with Leather Strings, and Nails in the Heels. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him so that his Master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, or Three Pounds if brought home, paid by

2 DANIEL SURRELL.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the WILSON, *Captain* SLATER, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Stores at* UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, QUEEN-ANNE, *and* PIG-POINT, *on* Patuxent *River, at* PISCATAWAY *and* ROCK-CREEK *on* Patowmack *River*,

GREAT Variety of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, Wholesale or Retail, for Bills, Cash, Tobacco, Corn, or Wheat. 3 STEPHEN WEST.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his House in the City of ANNAPOLIS, *for ready Money or short Credit, at reasonable Rates,*

THE sundry GOODS following, *viz. West-India* Rum by the Hogshead or Gallon, *Muscovado* Sugar by the Barrel or Pound, *Lisbon* Wine, Sweet Oil, White Wine Vinegar, and Arrack, by the Cask or Gallon, *Lisbon* Lemons by the Hundred or Dozen, Cod Fish by the Quintal or Pound, Rice by the Hundred or Pound, Olives by the Bottle, and a sortable Parcel of plain and flower'd Lawns, with sundry other dry Goods; and also a new Curricle, with a compleat Set of Harness. JOHN INCH.

N. B. The Subscriber has a Man, who is well acquainted with all the Rivers and Harbours in *Chesapeak* Bay, and will undertake to Pilot any Vessel to any Place therein. X 3

June 3d, 1760.

EIGHT PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away from *Curtis's*-Creek Iron-Works, in *Anne-Arundel* County, Two Convict Servant Men, *viz.*

John Collins, about 23 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, pitted with the Small-Pox, of a swarthy Complexion, has short black Hair, which he combs back, has a pert Look, and speaks a little in the West Country Dialect.

Thomas Cooper, about 26 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears long black strait Hair, which he ties behind, is pitted with the Small-Pox, and has lost one or two of his upper Jaw Teeth, and is an *Englishman*.

They had on and took with them, a blue *German* Serge Coat, with Mohair Buttons, one brown Cloth Waistcoat without Sleeves, a Pair of blue Broad Cloth Breeches, a brown Thickset Coat, Sailor's Trowsers, White and Check Shirts, two new Felt Hats, and sundry other Cloaths.

It is supposed they have an old Silver Watch, and some Money with them.

Whoever takes up and secures the above Servants, so as their Master may have them again, shall have Six Pistoles Reward; and if taken out of the Province, Eight Pistoles, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

3 CALEB DORSEY.

Fairfax County, in *Virginia*, *June* 6, 1760.

To be LET, and ENTERED on immediately,

A VERY choice TRACT of LAND, containing several Thousand Acres, belonging to CHARLES, Earl of TANKERVILLE, lying on *Potowmack* River, and chiefly bounded by *Kittockton* Creek, in the County of *Loudoun*, and Colony of *Virginia*. Any Person may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber at Mr. *William Kirk's*, on the said Creek, or at Mr. *Andrew Adam's*, Merchant, in *Leesburg*, in the said County, where Attendance will be given, by JOHN PATTERSON, Agent.

4

Elk-Ridge, *June* 9, 1760.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living on *Elk-Ridge*, on Thursday the 5th Instant, a Convict Servant Man, named *George Sears*, about 19 or 20 Years old, fair complexion'd, tho' his Hair (which he wears) is dark, a round Face, pretty much mark'd with the Small-Pox, and about 5 Feet 1 Inch high: Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, an Osnabrigs Shirt, and a Crocus Pair of Trowsers.

Whoever brings the said Servant back to his Master, or secures him so that he may get him again, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows.

JOSHUA DORSEY, Son of *Henry*.

4

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subscriber carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, about Twelve Miles from Mr. *Richard Snowden's* Iron-Works, about Twenty-two Miles from *Elk-Ridge* Landing on *Patapsco* River, about Twenty-three Miles from *George-Town* on *Patowmack* River, about Sixteen Miles from *Bladensburg*, on the Eastern Branch of *Patowmack* River, and has now Thirty Thousand Weight of BREAD to sell. Any Person or Persons inclinable to purchase, may have a Parcel delivered at Capt. *Henry Ayton's*, Mr. *Caleb Dorsey's*, Son of *Basil*, at *Elk-Ridge* Landing, Mr. *Richard Wiatt's*, Merchant, at *Bladensburg*, and at Col. *George Beall's*, at *George-Town* on *Patowmack* River, *viz.* Middling Bread at Twenty Shillings *per* Hundred, good Brown Bread at Fifteen Shillings *per* Hundred, and about 5000 Wt. of very good fine Flour at Fifteen Shillings *per* Hundred: He has a good Water Mill, and Conveniencies for Bolting, where any Gentlemen and Others that have a Mind to have a Quantity of Wheat ground and pack'd, may have it well done: And as it is a suitable Place for raising and purchasing Grain, those inclinable to carry on Farms, may be supplied with Part of sundry Tracts of good Land, well water'd, and plenty of good Places for making good Meadows, from which there are good Waggon Roads lead to each of the above Landings, to be Rented at reasonable Rates, by JAMES BROOKE.

4

Chester-Town, *June* 10th, 1760.

JUST IMPORTED,

A LARGE Assortment of MEDICINES, to be Sold at Retail by the Subscriber.

Practitioners of Physic may be supplied with any Quantity, or private Families with small Bores, or any Article, at the lowest Prices, by

WILLIAM MURRAY.

4

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday in the next November *Courts in* Prince-George's *and* Frederick *Counties*,

ALL the outstanding Debts (without Exception) then due to Messrs. *Alexander Brown*, and Company, contracted with Mr. *Robert Mundell*, while he kept Store at *George-Town* on *Rock-Creek*, and left with me to be collected. For the Convenience of those who may incline to purchase, Lists of the Debts, against the first of *September*, will be lodged at the Stores in *Upper-Marlborough*, *Bladensburg*, *George-Town*, and *Frederick-Town*, and Copies affixed at the Court-Houses, and other public Places.

Any Person inclining to make a private Purchase of the Whole, or a Part, may apply to me any Time between the First of *September* and the Day of Sale. GEORGE SCOTT.

4

STRAY'D or Stolen from *Bladensburg* last Fall, two Mares, and Colts of that Season. The one a Bay Mare, about 14 Hands high; she has no perceivable Brand, but is very remarkable by having one Wall-Eye, and a white Spot about the Bigness of a Silver Six-pence behind her right Ear. She had a Mare Colt with her then of a Roan Colour. The other is a Sorrel Mare, had a Bay Horse Colt with her; she is branded on the near Shoulder and hind Quarter with an S, has a Blaze in her Face, about 15¼ Hands high.

Whoever secures the said Mares and Colts, so as the Subscriber may have them again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward for the Bay Mare and Colt, and Thirty Shillings for the Sorrel Mare and Colt.

As there is great Reason to believe the said Mares and Colts were Stolen, any Person that will discover the Felons, shall have Five Pounds Reward for each Felon that is convicted.

JOHN ROW.

5

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-street*; where all Persons may be supplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.